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Herbert Huntingdon Smith.

(Portrait, Plate IX)

In the death of Herbert Huntingdon Smith, which occurred on March 22, 1919, at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, the world lost one of the most indefatigable and successful field-naturalists who has ever lived. In recent years Mr. Smith was afflicted by deafness, and was struck by a railway train, of the approach of which he was unaware, and was instantly killed. He was born at Manlius, New York, on January 21, 1851, and was therefore in his sixty-ninth year at the time of his death. He leaves his widow, Mrs. Amelia Woolworth Smith, and an only son, Huntingdon Holland Smith, the latter a successful young man of affairs, residing at Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Smith was well known in scientific and literary circles. While still a student at Cornell University in 1870, he accompanied his friend and teacher, the late Prof. C. F. Hartt, to Brazil. In 1874 he returned to Brazil and spent more than three years in making natural history collections in the vicinity

of Santarem, on the northern tributaries of the Amazons, and on the Tapajos, concluding his stay in the country by a sojourn of some months in the neighborhood of Rio de Janeiro. Shortly after his return to the United States he was commissioned by the Messrs. Scribner to write a series of articles for their magazine upon Brazil and twice revisited the country, on one trip being accompanied by an artist, who was employed to illustrate the papers he wrote. One of the results of these journeys was the volume entitled "Brazil, the Amazons, and the Coast," which was issued from the press of the Scribners in 1879. In the fall of 1880 he married Miss Amelia Woolworth Smith of Brooklyn, N. Y., and together they repaired to Brazil, residing there until the spring of 1886, making their headquarters at Rio de Janeiro, but traveling extensively in all parts of the country and making great collections of natural history specimens. A volume in the Portuguese tongue entitled "De Rio de Janeiro á Cuyabá" was one of the by-products of these years of travel and research. The year 1889 was passed in Mexico, where extensive collections were made for Mr. F. Ducane Godman, who was engaged in the preparation of his monumental work, the "Biologia Centrali-Americana." From 1890-1895 he spent much of his time in the employment of the West Indian Commission of the Royal Society in making a biological survey of Trinidad and the Windward Islands. At the same time he was engaged in writing and editing as a member of the staff of the "Century Dictionary," the "Century Cyclopedia of Names," and "Johnson's Cyclopedia." In these works almost everything relating to South and Central America and their fauna and flora is from his pen. From 1897-1903 he was most of the time in the employment of the Carnegie Museum, three years being spent in collecting in the province of Santa Marta in Colombia. From 1904 until his death he resided in Alabama, during the last ten years of his life being the curator of the Museum at the University of Alabama.

Mr. Smith was interested in all branches of zoology and botany. He collected vertebrates and invertebrates equally

well. In Colombia he made a vast collection of plants. In every field a multitude of new and undescribed species rewarded his diligence. The literature of science for the past thirty or more years so far as it contains descriptions of new or little known neotropical species is everywhere replete with the notation "(*H. H. Smith* coll.)."

The writer has not been able to command the time to make a search for the total of new species which he turned up and which have so far been described, but ventures with perfect confidence the assertion that such species must already aggregate several thousands.

The work done by Mr. Smith in the field of entomology was particularly great. The entomological collections made by him are mainly contained in the National Museum at Rio de Janeiro, in the British Museum (derived from the gift of the collections of F. D. Godman) and in the Carnegie Museum, though parts of his collections are scattered widely in other museums. There are in the Carnegie Museum in the neighborhood of 25,000 species of Brazilian Coleoptera assembled by him and many thousands of species of insects in other orders. A memorandum recently received by the writer from Mrs. Smith states that the Arthropoda collected during the years of Mr. Smith's journeys in Brazil up to May, 1886, aggregated approximately 40,000 species, distributed as follows:

Hymenoptera	5,000
Diptera	2,500
Lepidoptera	2,600
Coleoptera	23,000
Hemiptera	3,300
Orthoptera	600
Neuroptera	300
Arachnida	2,000
Crustacea	250

Total 29,550 species

The collections contained an aggregate of at least half a million of individual specimens. Portions of the collections have been carefully studied and reported upon. Ashmead, Cresson, and others have in part worked over the Hymen-

optera. Williston did something with part of the Diptera. The Lepidoptera so far as they represented the species of Middle-America were studied by Godman and by Herbert Druce. Champion wrote up a part of the Coleoptera, but the beetles of Brazil as a whole remain for the most part to be studied; P. R. Uhler has described many of the Hemiptera, as did also W. L. Distant. The Orthoptera have been studied by Dr. Lawrence Bruner and the Odonata by Dr. P. P. Calvert.

Nevertheless there remains a residuum of unstudied and undetermined material in England and America garnered by H. H. Smith which still calls for attention and which probably represents many thousands of nondescript species, especially among the micro-coleoptera.

Herbert H. Smith and William Doherty, both Americans, were undoubtedly the two ablest zoological collectors in the field during the last two decades of the Nineteenth and the first decade of the Twentieth Century.

W. J. HOLLAND.

Ocean House, Watch Hill, R. I., Aug. 25, 1919.

Two new Crane-flies from California (Tipulidae, Diptera).

By CHARLES P. ALEXANDER, State Laboratory of Natural History, Urbana, Illinois.

Erioptera (Acyphona) sparsa sp. n.

General coloration yellow; femora with a narrow dark-brown band just before the tips; wings subhyaline with sparse brown markings.

♀. Length 5.8 mm.; wing 6.4 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennae with the basal segments yellowish, the apical half brown. Head dark.

Mesonotal praescutum dull yellow with three brown stripes; scutellum yellowish. Pleura more infumed. Halteres pale, the knobs orange-yellow. Legs with the coxae dull yellow; trochanters yellow; femora yellowish with a narrow brown ring that is close before the tip; tibiae yellow, the tips narrowly and indistinctly darkened; tarsi brown, the metatarsi paler basally. Wings pale yellowish subhyaline with dark-brown markings, including a narrow seam along the cord; small spots at the base of the wing and the origin of the sector;